The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,210.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12 As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N., as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday, the 31st May, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,628 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	20
„ Mangalore	7	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Alleppey	9	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Calingapatam	22
„ Colombo	12	„ Cuppalore	22
„ Galle	13	„ Palur Point	23
„ Negapatam	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Achem, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company of other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 5 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSHIRE	21
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mohumrah	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Fao	21
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Sheikh's	22
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	27
„ Bahrein	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Koweit	17	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	July 1875
„ Mohumrah	17	„ Gwadur	2
Arrive BUSSRAH	18	„ Kurrachee	6
		Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay to Kurrachee, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 9 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1875, at 7 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd June at 4 P.M., from the A. & O. Bunder:—

Murmee.	Vingorla.
Bullasghurry,	Goa (Panjim.)
Joytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Gungta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Deck.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	32	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large Fixed and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

Time exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ACCRINGTON, Captain Cranston, from Calcutta, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by LELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed, without further notice, at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be RESPONSIBLE for the CONDITION of any PACKAGE after it has LEFT the ship's DECK.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Ship Accrington.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain. Tons. H.P. Jnns.

Vessel.				
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	3932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilbert	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2385	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3646	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.). Captain J. C. Darby, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Cracco, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st June at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(SAILING ABOUT 15TH JUNE).

THE powerful steamer ATALANTA, 1,743 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Shaw, has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool, 1st Class, Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines.

For passage, &c., apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 19th May 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do.	do. CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger	do. CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamer Castore has excellent First and Second-class accommodation. The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£30 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£22 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 5	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 29th April 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Mody Island.	Colaba.	Byculla or Sir Karsetji.	Dharumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 10 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 5 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ghandibhoy Jhangeerjee Mody, a d on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhowrow Dinanathjee, the following valuable landed property

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Malabar Hill Road being in the Registration Sub-dist ict of Bho leshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by measurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under No. and bounded on the north by the Malabar Hill Road aforesaid, on the south by a public passage, on the west by the property of Premdar Nagarjee, and on the east by a piece of Government land, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Gunga Milkwoman and other tenants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 4th June, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Ghandibhoy Jehangerjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Madhowrow Dinanathjee, the following valuable Landed Property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the road leading from Worlee to Mahim, being in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6989 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 313, and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under Nos. 426 and 430, and bounded on the north by the property of the said Madhowrow Dinanathjee, on the south by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the west by the seashore, and on the east by the road last aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Madhowrow Dinanathjee.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st Instant Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

10 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 and 7 lbs
2 do ditto T Cloth
2 ditto ditto Jaconets
2 ditto ditto Madapollams
3 Cases White Dhoties
2 ditto ditto Sarries
2 ditto Fancy Glassware, consisting Toilet and Scent Bottles, Flower Vases, &c., &c.
13 Cases very Superior Eau de Cologne.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

The property of deceased persons in Sir J. J. Hospital, consisting of gold ear-rings, rings and coins, silver bangles, rings, buttons, and studs, coins, and ornaments, brass, copper and glass vessels, metal rings.

Sundries and furniture of a Gentleman changing his Residence, the same consisting of plain and cut glass champagne, claret and hock glasses, sodawater tumblers, hock bottles, fine dec er a e d different sorts, plated tea sets, beer mugs, cheroot stand, candlestick with shades, kerosene oil table lamp, toast rack, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks in case, fish knife and fork in case, dish covers, ice pla es, liquor sets, w hnut wood cha rs, carved teapoys, breakfast tables, bo k shelfs, double folding screens, cupboard, drawing-room chairs, lady's writing table, camp cots with bed curtain.

1 case of pure glycerine, choice toilet, marshmellow, elder flower, toilet, musk r se and many other sorts of fragrant soaps.

25 dozens cut glass sodawater tumblers.

12 dozens sau erne wine.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconnets, Dhoties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
Do Suez ..... „ 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO, Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

HORNBY ROW.

RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 350, 300, 125, 110, 90, 80, and 60. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

RESIDENCES TO BE LET in Meadow Street for Rs. 50, 35, 30 and 18. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT BROCK is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST from the side of the Ship BENEFACTRESS, a DUBASH BOAT with Cabin, named MINNIE, from 20 to 25 miles outside Bombay Harbour. Whoever can give information of her where abouts shall be handsomely rewarded.

JAMSETJEE JEHANGHERJEE, Dubash.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate, on TUESDAY, the 15 h June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing a SPECIAL RESOLUTION to confirm the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

PALE CHAMPAGNE CIDER, First Quality.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 9-0 per doz. Quarts.	Rs. 10-8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

THE large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low rates for cash:—

	Per Doz.
Fine Old Pale Cognac ...	Rs. 27 0
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 0
Pale Cognac	„ 20 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Statement of Life Business effected up to 31st December, 1874.

Policies in Force.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Income.	Life Assurance Fund.
	£	£	£
England 1,058	4,63,374	20,722	34,122
India 611	4,08,434	19,378	21,155
Canada 234	77,707	3,936	2,338
Total 1,903	£9,49,515	£43,906	£57,615

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PHILP.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay.
4, Hornby Row.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,26,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MOSCHIES WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,627, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £190,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provi e for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to JOIN a FAMILY as BOARDER, either in Colaba or Malabar Hill. Address stating terms and all particulars to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

A GENTLEMAN would JOIN as a BOARDER a FAMILY at COLABA. Send particulars "E B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGINE and BOILER FOR SALE.—4-stroke of Engine 14 inches, Diameter of Cylinder 6 inches, Cornish Boiler, 8 feet by 4 feet, at BAPTY BROTHERS' Mill.

FIRE ENGINE WANTED, with SUCTION and DELIVERY PIPES, complete. Address BAPTY BROTHERS, 58, Falkland Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6'12" by 9" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned

FORBES & Co.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mrs. E. MANOCKJEE begs respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars, Testimonials, and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

Established 1815.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN,
AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
London, Bordeaux, Bombay, and Calcutta.

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.
Messrs. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows:—

Per Dozen Quarts.

BORDEAUX	Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.	
* PINTS OF EACH, Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.	
* SAUTERNES—Barsac	Rs. 17, 22
* BURGUNDY—Red & White	Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30
Molium to very choice quality.	
* CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 44, 38, 34, 27
Rampers of 24 half-pints	Rs. 27
Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.	
WACHTER'S SUBADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND.	
GERMAN AND STRIN WEIN—	
* Best Sparkling	Rs. 38, 32
* Still..	Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40
SHERRIES	Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 36
Of every, variety style and colour, Specially, selected.	
JARS, containing 4 gallons	Rs. 27-8, 33-8, 43-12
Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.	
Qr. CASKS—27g allons, 5 qualities..	Rs. 156, 195, 234, 260
MARSALA—Virgin	Rs. 16
MADEIRA	Rs. 36, 39
ROTA TENT	Rs. 26
* PORTS	Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
Fruity, mature, and old crusted.	
COGNACS—Our own	Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own in Flasks	R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 31st MAY, 1875.

REUTER'S evening telegram of Saturday reports the London Stock Markets depressed owing to mercantile failures being apprehended, and the same vague information in almost identical terms has been received by several private firms. In no quarter however, so far as we can learn, is there the slightest information as to the nature or extent of the probable failures, and the only result here, therefore, has been to induce a feeling of doubt and uncertainty which nothing but precise news is likely to dispel.

Whether owing to these rumours or not, we observe 4 and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper in London has declined 1 per cent., but Consols this morning are again quoted at 94, which does not show much depression. Not unlikely, the reports may prove to have as little permanent effect as the scare about the collapse on the Paris Bourse, and in any case there seems little probability of the failures, if such do take place, being connected with Bombay.

Cotton continues very quiet, this morning's report being quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales; and, although prices on the spot are unaltered, arrivals show great weakness, and are by no means saleable, even at the decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d., which has taken place within the past few days. The large stocks in Liverpool and the dull state of trade in Lancashire are generally assigned as the depressing influences at the moment, and as the next American crop will shortly begin to rule the market, the future course of prices must necessarily be very uncertain. The American receipts of the old crop continue small, the figures to date being as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	1,000	2,000	5,000
„ Exports to U. K....	9,000	10,000	.....
Total receipts. since 1st Sept.	3,385,000	3,065,000	3,411,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,667,000	1,702,000	1,678,000

In the London General Produce Markets the only change telegraphed is a further decline of 6d. per cwt. in Bombay Linseed, other articles being apparently quiet and unaltered.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 29th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec.	Rs. 11,23,910
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 27,039
Deposits	Inc.	„ 3,56,985
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 29,061
Loans	Dec.	„ 61,921
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 4,62,475
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 11,48,586

STERLING EXCHANGE.—to-day has shown every symptom of great weakness, but with the departure of both the Overland and China Mails to occupy attention there has been a very general indisposition to do business. There can be very little doubt, however, that the bulk of the business is now over and we must look for rates gradually settling down to the level for the monsoon. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 9d.	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	Is. 10⅛	„
Credits 3 do	Is. 10 7-32	„
Documents 3 do	Is. 10⅛	„

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any actual business and values are accordingly unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has opened after the holidays very quietly with in most instances a slight decline in prices. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower and Spinning and Weaving generally Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share down.

COTTON is depressed and dealers show great anxiety to effect sales in preference to storing their present stocks. Generally we quote a decline since Saturday of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy but prices are necessarily irregular owing to the low qualities now available for selection. The receipts for Saturday and to-day are 19,157 bales, making the total for the season as nearly as possible equal to last year. Clearances to 30th June now look like slightly exceeding the first six months of last year.

FREIGHTS by steamer have been quite excited to-day, and at the close speculators are asking £2-7-6, but for ready cotton £2 5 may be quoted. The Guy Mannering has been fixed for Liverpool by engaging 1,200 bales at the latter rate. Via Cape there is a fair demand at £1-15 by Wooden ships and £2-7-6 for Iron.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement and values are virtually unchanged but with few buyers.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	P. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
30,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	375
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12 nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	260

PRESS COMPANIES.

15c	5,00	2,50	100pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2,00	1,10	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,00	200.0	...	Alired Mills Co	1,100
154	2,00	11,500	2.0pc.	Apollo Press Co	2,800
175	1,00	all	...	Bellary	635
150	50	all	60p.c.	Bazar Company (New)	570
200	2,00	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New	550
1,402	200	all	6½ p.c.	Brouch Cotton Co	140
470	1,00	all	11½p.c.	Carwar Company	850
230	200	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,80	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
300	500	all	Nil	Dholkera P. & G. Co	200
252	1,00	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	2,50	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,550
200	2,00	2,00	15 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 pc.	French Press Co	600
1160	...	1,40	100 pc.	Imperial Press Co	600
3125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	240
600	2,00	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
200	500	all	100 pc.	Samson Press Co	565
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	555
100	1,00	75	...	Subdarzad Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
154	880	all	12½ pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,00	...	100pc.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

‡ Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,320
7,500	100	all	...	Esur Land & Plant Co. Ld.	117
1,250	4,00	2,00	20p.c.	Mazagon Land Co	725
5,000	1,40	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	130

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,25	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
3,00	5,00	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,00	5	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,200
900	2,00	all	100	Bombay United	1,665
2400	100	100	...	Broach Mills	180
900	1,00	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,00	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,245
2,500	1,25	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,200	1,00	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,210
700	1,00	all	60p.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,015
750	1,00	all	100p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,115
...	...	80	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	575
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,00	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,00	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental	370
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,00	1,00	200p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,075
500	1,000	75	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276‡

‡ Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE tide appears to have turned at last, and the Money Market has become suddenly and decidedly easier. In the bazaar the easier tone has been apparent for some days and the Bank statement made public this morning, shows such an extraordinary influx of money that lower rates became inevitable, although it must not fail to be noted how large a sum stands at credit of Government, compared with that of the public A reduction was accordingly made this morning in their terms for accommodation to the extent of 1 per cent., the minimum being now 8 per cent., and the rates of discount 9½ per cent. and 10½ per cent. for bills of thirty and sixty days' currency respectively.

In Bombay there has been at least an equal relapse. The minimum at the bank there is still maintained at 4½ per cent., but Reuter telegraphs that in the open market the rate is only 6½ per cent.

The Bank of Bengal's statement for the week shows greatly increased strength, the proportion of cash to liabilities having advanced to 52½ per cent. The Government continue to add to their balances largely, probably to show an appearance of strength against issue of the new loan; those balances now exceed 4 crores of rupees, the increase for the week being as much as 39 lakhs. All the items of public demand have fallen off. The deposits have increased 2 lakhs, the advances on Government securities, &c., have decreased 13 lakhs, and the bills discounted have decreased by 10 lakhs. The result of the whole is an increase of 54½ lakhs in the bank's cash balances.

Silver in England has declined to the unprecedently low price of 46¼ per oz., but the fall in exchange has been such that shipments cannot be made at a profit.

The trade of this place remains dull, and piecegoods are quieter this week than they have been lately. Exports are very lifeless, especially jute. A tea sale was held to-day, and went off favourably. Fine teas brought an advance, and medium qualities firm prices, but the quantity exposed was small. Indigo prospects continue very good.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has kept weak at the reduction established at close of last mail, until to-day, when a further fall of 1/163. per rupee followed, and rates look very depressed. Nearly all the business in bank bills has been arranged at 1-10½ for 6 months', sight and 1-10-3/16 for 3 months, and 1-9 13-16 for demand and telegraphic, but none of those rates can now be had. Credits were sold to a small extent, early in the week, at 1-10⅝, but the descriptions currently taken by mercantile firms have been negotiated at 1-10 5-16, up to and including to-day. There have been free buyers of document bills at 1-10 7-16 and 1-10⅜ the last being the only rate to-day, showing a fall of one-half per cent. for the week. Closing quotations are,—

Bank Bills, on demand	19½ per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-9 15/16 to 1-10
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10 3-16
6 Credits and Clean Private Paper, months' sight	1-10 5-16
Document Bills, 3 months' sight,	1-10⅜

France.—A fall of 2 centimes has taken place, document bills now standing at *f.* 2-34 for 3 months' sight and at *f.* 2-36 for 6 months'.

Bomb y demand has been done to some extent at par and 60 days' sight is quoted 1 rupee per cent. discount.

China rates have recovered, and the price of 30 days' sight private paper is 223 rupees per hundred dollars.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

In the Share Market generally there is still great want of animation, and the incubus of dear money is telling somewhat severely, but without leading to any material weakening in values, which will therefore very probably show an improvement when greater ease sets in.

Government Securities have exhibited remarkable strength in face of a 9-per-cent minimum at the bank, and the tendency all the week has been favourable. The four per cents. gradually improved to 2½ premium, start ing from 2 a week ago, and rather an extensive business has been done; the rate to-day further improving, with business done at 2¾. Some business has been done a so in the four and half per cents. at from 3 to 3½ premium, and in the five and a halfs at 9½ premium, but both those descriptions are in little enquiry at present. There appear to be rather short supplies of paper of every description on the market here, and the new loan is likely to be favoured by position of current values, both here and in Bombay. The closing quotations of to-day are as under, but the rates for the higher priced sorts are nominal :—

4 per cents.	102⅞ to ¾
4½ per cents.	103⅝
4½ per cents.	109⅛

Bank Shares have been dealt in to some extent, but Bengals have again gone back a little, drooping from 1,450 to 1,425 and 1,420, but now again standing at 1,425. There has been a greatly improved demand for Nationals leading to a good many transactions, prices going from 167 to 169, and closing at 168½. Business is reported in Punjab's at 74 and 75.

Tea Shares have changed hands to a very small extent only but quotations keep steady. The following sales have taken place during the week :—Eastern Cachars at 135, Lower Assams at 43 and 45, Singell's at 158, and 130, Bengal's at 96, Durrongs at 85, East Indian's at 55 Majagram's at 116, and Tukvar's at 135. The market looks firm to-day, but inanimate.

Spinning Mill Shares are, at all events, not worse this week, and in some descriptions there have been something like symptoms of less weakness. Barnagore's are better, and after rising to 97, close at 95; Budge-Budge's have been in some demand, leading to business in the original issue at 20 and 18 discount, and in the new at 30 discount; Calcutta Jutes are quoted 110 to 112, with business done at 110 and 114; and Oriental's have brought 60. The market is again rather weaker this afternoon. Cotton concerns are depressed, with the exception of Cowery's, which have been done at 225. Borsah's have been dealt in at 90 and 88, but they have now further receded to about 80.

Coal Shares keep fairly steady. Beerbhoom's have been sold at 120, and Raneegunge's at 91; Bengal's are asked for at 1,400.

Miscellaneous Shares continue to attract little attention and Press Shares are quite out of the market. Sales of India General Steam have taken place at 405 and 385, the present quotation of price is called at 400.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·726 inches.
Temperature of the Air	87·5 degree.
Wet bulb Thermometer	80·3 „
Dew Point	77·9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0·726 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·2 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	91·6 „
Minimum do do.	83·0 „
General Direction of wind	WNW, W.WNW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	230 miles

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ROYAL FAMILY, 1199 tons, Captain A. Towles; will sail to-day in-ballast for Moulmain.

THE SHIP GRAMPION, 1,492 tons Captain W. Capelan d will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. VENETIA, 1728 tons Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with, China Mail and the following cargo of 1,296¼ chests opium and general cargo.

THE SHIP MINNIE CARVILLE, 684 tons, Captain E. G. Moyler, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo. from Chittagong (March 27th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP AUSOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain John Yeo, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Liverpool (January 14th), brought a cargo of 1562 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. Soares.

THE B. I. N. Co's S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Capt. R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for K Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. Clarke, Lieut. E. C. Tucker, and nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP ACCRINGTON, 1,931 tons, Captain H Christy, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta, (April 6th), brought a general cargo The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co

THE SHIP MACBEON, 1,237 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (January 23rd), with a cargo of 1,584 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Mc Dermind, a gentleman, and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain O. Mann, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Liverpool (April 28th), calling at Port Said & Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain & Mrs. Wyndham, Miss Lekeucks, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Inchaas, Mr. W Eldersen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S SUNDA, 1,029 tons, Captain J. Rabet, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from China, &c., brought China Mail, Mr. Jackson, as passenger and the following cargo :—From Hong, kong.—176 packages silk, 16 packages brass leaves, 7 packages false pearls, 63 packages silk piece goods, 25 packages sundries, 452 packages preserves, 3 cases, picture frames, 1 package cornilion, 2 packages mates 2 packages white copper, 3 packages, sovereign, 4 packages specie, 1 package real pearls, 6 packages gold leaves, 13 packages beads, 24 packages cassia roots, 3,742 packages tea, 300 packages cassia, 20 cases paper umbrellas, 15 packages China ware. From Singapore.—83 packages silk, and 15 packages benzoin. From Shanghai.—102 packages gold, 3 packages silk, and 326 packages tea.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S.S. ARETUSA, 973 tons, Captain P. Feigellini, which arrived in harbour on the 28 h instant from Trieste (May 1st,) calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal brought the following passengers :—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Beaumaun, and sixteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Trieste. —55 cases beer, 94 packages goods, 30 cases piece goods, 8 cases glass ware, 42 cases color, 17 cases beads, 58 packages earthenware, 74 packages papers, 3 cases metalware, 10 cases mineral water, 2 cases gold thread, and 109 packages machinery. From Constantinople.—2 cases tabacco, 1 box gold, and 1 case goods. From Odessa.—17 cases silk. From Aden.—2 cases beads, 2 barrels nails, 1 boxes silk piece goods, 6 packages sharkfins, 6 packages gum, 3 packages aloes and 1 bundle gunney bags. From Jeddah.—91 bundles treasure, and 28 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Macedon	Jones	Liverpool, Jan 23.
	Minnie Carvill	Moyler	Chittarong, May 27.
31	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Buscrah, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Palestine(s)	Owens	Liverpool.
31	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Aden & Suez.
	Venetia (s)	Angove	China &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Estavia, Croco, to Genoa, &c.
Ship The Royal Family, Fowler, to Moulmein.
Ship Grampion, Copland, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bellona, Rhodes, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer China, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Bokhara, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Arethusa, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
27	Abyssinia (s)	Hart	Singapore, May 10.
	Victoria (s)	Atwood	Boston, Feb 15.
	Sultana (s)	Telfers	Liverpool, Jany 26.
May.	DEPARTURES.		
27	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	...	...
	Grandee	...	...

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVAL.	
28	Malda (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s, 79 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 boxes tin plates, Abdoolhusson Heptoola & Co.
Bokhara s, 500 kegs steel, Hydersally Cassumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 260 cases genova, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Bokhara s, 25 bottles quick silver, Rattonjee Jewraz; 583 casks beer, Jewanjee Ruttenjee's Sons.
Rosario s, 40 casks fire clay, & 10,000 fire bricks, Mahomedally Abdoolcadur; 18 cases acid, Hormujee Pestonjee Sons.
Mirzapore s, 13 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barganey, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Blair Atholl, 250 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 240 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Dreadnought, 459 cwts linseed, M Currimsey; 450 cwts linseed, V Assoo; 100 bales cotton. J Furnotam; 50 bales cotton, S Goolalchund; 300 bales cotton, A Dewjeebhoy and Co; 39 bales cotton, M Dossa; 1,500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 915 cwts linseed, H A Esmail & Co.
Sandringham, 3,223 cwts coir yarn, T Arbee; 500 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 158 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 230 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 362 cwts myrabollams, R Manuckchund; 50 bales cotton, S Narronjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Ruttonsey; 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee & Co; 125 bales cotton, L Luckmusee & Co.
Cumeria, 70 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Ashgrove, 160 bales cotton, N Manackjee & Co; 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Prenologist, 2 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushy & Co.
Bellona s, 48 bales wool, G Canjee; 83 bales wool, K Toolseedass and Co; 385 bales hemp, M Nuthoo; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 184 bales cotton, H Chinerum; 200 bales cotton, B Bamjee; 206 bales cotton, M Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Harry and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Jairaz; 65 bales cotton, C Ludha; 178 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 721 bales cotton, N Scouderjee; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Thavrar and Co.
Blenheim s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Dewjeebhoy & Co; 500 bales cotton, J Cursondass; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 237¼ cwts coir yarn, C Lilladhur.
Atalanta s, 150 casks cocoanut oil, M Jaitha & Co; 220 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 72 bales cotton, N Tezpal; 215 bales cotton, J Cursondass; 55 bales cotton, Pelly & Co; 200 bales cotton, V Soonderjee; 250 bales cotton, J Balloo; 214 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund; 150 bales cotton, D Bhanjee & Co; 73 bales cotton, L Soonderjee; 43 bales wool, L J Bottleboy; 17 bales wool, H Khildas; 102 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 238 bales cotton, E Mootichund; 100 bales cotton, J Yuria; 190 bales cotton, Pel Cassels & Co; 100 casks cocoanut oil, M Jaitha & Co; 71 bales cotton, K Pessoy.
Trinacria s, 373¼ cwts myrabollams, Remington & Co; 329 cwts linseed, G Dongersey; 200 tons bones, A Mahomed; 28 1 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha; 143 cwts coir yarn, N Ruttonsey; 44 bales wool, C Pitamber; 75 bales cotton, M Moteechund; 400 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 60 bales cotton, C Madawdass; 100 bales cotton, N Megjee; 110 bales cotton, K Jewa; 100 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 125 bales cotton J Balloo; 160 bales cotton, J Gopaljee; 130 bales cotton, V Nursey; 79 bales wool, N Bhegraz; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 150 bales cotton, M Anundjee.

FOR LONDON.

Woodborn s, 8 cases fishmaws, L Ramjee; 4 bales woolen rugs, F Nowrojee 873 cwts pepper, Purvis Agency; 353½ cwts tinned, E Latham & C; 42 bales hides and skins, S W A T N Meera & Co; 5 bales skins, A S Pooley; 165 cwts mustardseed and 484 cwts galls, P Vustaj; 114 cwts shellac and 1844 cwts linseed, M Jaitha & Co; 10 bales hides, H Oomer; 26 bales skins, V A S M Shaeb & Co; 5 bales hides, M Premjee; 1 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 8 bales skins, S Malladina; 4 cases chundroos, M Premjee.
Bokhara s, 83 cases ginger, 7 cases cardamoms, 374 bags coffee, 1 bale cotton, 2 bales rags, P & O Co; 16,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co; 230 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 93 pieces E teeth, M Hurryshunker.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harold Hearfager s, 2,200 cwts rape seed, Wallace & Co.

FOR OSNEA.

Aretusa s, 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Majestic, 1,856 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Reporter, 3635 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Trevanion, 3693 cwts linseed, Premjee Puroe; 400 cwts linseed, N Moolchund; 909 cwts linseed, N Mooltanchund; 3643 cwts linseed, K Hurmookroy; 600 cwts linseed, R Poonsey & Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, & 200 bales cotton, B Tullockchund; 53 bales cotton, V Tokersee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 135 cwts gingelly seed, A Kanjee & Co; 1,500 cwts gingelly-seed & 204 cwts bhoyseng oil, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 1,156 bales cotton, A Trading & Co; 630 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason &; Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 700 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 576 bags coffee & 30 bales hides, B I S N Co; 17 bundles skins, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 110 bales cotton Peel Cassels & Co; 200 balesjcotton, Volkart Brothers; 277 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 balse cotton E Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s, 660 bags coffee, James Mackintosh and Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa s, 2 bags coffee and 103 bags pepper, B I S N Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia's, 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, B J Abram; 15 chests opium, N J Abram; 274 chests opium, Tata and Co; 78 chests opium, T Luchmenaran; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, R Soruzmal; 454 chests opium, C Ebram; 22 chests opium, N Kesserjee and Co; 25 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 11 chests opium, H Nursingdass; 38 chests opium, R Calooram; 1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, H J M A Khalak; 17 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 12 chests opium, H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s, 13½ chests opium, T Luchmenaran; 12 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 7 chests opium, R Ramchelass; 34 chests opium, S Shobhagmul; 21 chests opium, T Ramchunder; 29½ chests opium S Motesiall 2 chests opium, R Jugnath; 35 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Shaw, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Infantry H C, on leave, from Limegnr.

MAY 29.

Wyndham, Captain, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Owen, Brigadier General, Madras Staff, on leave, from Bellary.

MAY 31.

Parker, Lieut, Bombay 55th Regt, to join, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Greig, Captain, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.

MAY 29.

Crave, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on sick leave, to Australia.
Simpson, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Batt 19th Regt, on duty to Ranikot.
Trevor, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Quayle, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, to Cannanore.

MAY 30.

Nuthall, Lieut, Bombay 6th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.

MAY 31.

Shaw, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Light H C, on leave, to Aurungbad
McLaughlin, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on Med Cert, to England

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 27.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr S S Thorburn, Settlement Officer, Bannu, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May 1875.

Lieut J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Bannu, during Mr. Thorburn's absence on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J B Hutchinson, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Lahore to the Jhelum district, and is placed in charge of the Sub-division of Pind Dadan Khan, vice Mr C R Hawkins.

Lieut Hutchinson joined at Pind Dadan Khan on the afternoon of the 12th May 1875.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Broadway District Superintendent of Police, Jhang has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the 1st June or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G A St B Browne, Asst District Supdt of Police, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jhang, during the absence of Mr Broadway, or until further orders.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Abbotsbad Station Order, dated 17th May 1875, appointing Sung W E Batterby, M S., to officiate in medical charge of the 5th Punjab Infantry until further orders, with effect from the 18th instant, vice Surgn-Maj M-ckertich, proceeded on furlough.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regl Order, dated 5th May 1875, making the following temporary appointments with effect from the 5th current, the date of departure of Lieut-Col W Paget, Comdt, on leave preparatory to furlough to Europe :—

Maj R Williams, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, to officiate as comdt, vice Lieut-Col Paget.

Capt F Hammond, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer, vice Maj Williams.

Capt J C Stewart, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, vice Capt Hammond.

Lieut W J Younice, 1st Sqdn Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Stewart.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 7th Nov 1874, directing Lieut A M D Lowe, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer during the time Capt A D Strettell is absent at garrison instruction.

Lieut C G Mansel, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr.

This cancels Punjab Order No 210, dated 7th Dec 1874.

Dated 16th February 1875, directing Capt A D Strettell, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut J M D Lowe, Qr Mr and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant.

5th Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 9th May 1875, directing Lieut G Cafford, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, from the date of departure of Capt C MeK Hall on leave preparatory to furlough to Europe.

6th Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 24th March 1875, appointing Lieut A T Yeldham, 2nd Wing Subn, on his return from furlough, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Shahboo Khan, Sub-Overseer, 2nd grade, attached to the Lowe Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th May 1875 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2621, dated 10th May 1875, Mr H G McKinney, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the 3rd Division Bari Doab Canal on the afternoon of the 3rd May 1875, and joined the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal on the same date.

With reference to Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 1210 E I, dated 18th March 1875, Mr W Stevens, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, availed himself of the preparatory leave therein granted him on his transfer from the 20th April 1875, and reported his departure from Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th May 1875.

Maj J T Twiggs, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed fifty days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

His Honor the Lieut-Gov is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers and appointments, in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr H G McKinney, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr P D Alexander, on furlough.

Mr A Reilly, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr D Mordie, on furlough.

Mr S Bourne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Personal Asst to Superintending Engr, Sirhind Canal, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr McKinnel.

Capt W Beaudfoot, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Asst Secy to Govt Irrigation Branch, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, vice Maj G Swinton R E, on furlough.

Mr A Fennar, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, to be Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, vice Capt Broadfoot, promoted.

Mr F L Brown, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, Accounts Division, Sirhind Canal, to be Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Railway and Materials Division, Sirhind Canal, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, vice Mr Brown, promoted.

Mr H T Tanner, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, vice Mr Murray, resigned.

Mr J Stewart, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 4th Division, Sirhind Canal, to be Ex Engr, 4th Grade, vice Mr Tanner, promoted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON, 31ST MAY.

Steamers Nemesis and Talifoo, with Burma Mission and military escort, reached Henzada yesterday morning.

[Henzada is about 40 miles north of Rangoon, on the Irrawaddy river.—ED. *B.G.*]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant were delivered in London to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, 31ST MAY.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden are now on a visit here and have met with a most cordial reception.

WASHINGTON, 30TH MAY.

President Grant has issued a decree, in which he states that he will not accept renomination to the Presidentship.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9¾d.
Oriental Bank shares.....	£46
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ..	£21
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do do	93
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103
Bar Silver	56½
Arrival—Strathclyde.	

THE road is said to be still impassable from Peshawur to Cabul, and it is suggested that traders and others should proceed via the Koorum Pass.

Young Syajeerao, the new Gaekwar of Baroda, holds durbars daily, at which the ryots attend and present nuzzurs. Our latest advices from Baroda represent affairs as very quite and satisfactory.

SIR HENRY DAVIES will probably have an extension of his term of office for another year. A report to that effect was current in Simla some short time back, which may now be accepted as an accomplished fact. The Commander-in-Chief will share with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Simla paper says, the good fortune of another year of honourable servitude.

THE anticipations of the amount of income that would be earned by the Lahore and Wuzeera Railway in the Punjab Northern State Railway continue to be exceeded. The trains running up and down the line are daily filled with passengers and very often many have to be left behind for want of room in the train. The actual traffic returns promise to be considerably in advance of the estimates.

WE read in a Rangoon paper that "the exodus of coolies to Upper Burmah still continues, and, unless the difficulty is speedily settled one way or another, it will affect the prospect of the next January paddy harvest. A large quantity of labour being so suddenly withdrawn from the British side, will make cultivators in some instances powerless to continue their operations on the former large scale."

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER, whose views of Cashmere formed such an attraction to the Simla Art Exhibitions, is about to exhibit all his Indian collection of paintings and sketches in London—an event which is being looked forward to with much interest in Art circles there. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales intends, the Simla paper says, to honor Mr. Landseer's studio with a visit, before proceeding to India.

WE learn from a Madras paper that as Mulharrao is to be kept for some time in Madras, certain alterations are to be made in the arrangements at Doveton House where Mulharrao resides. Captain Fleming, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at present in charge of the Gaekwar, is to be relieved by the Superintendent of police of the reserve force, who has been appointed attendant of the Gaekwar on a salary of Rs. 340 a month. Mr. Simp-on's place in the Police is, it is said, to be filled by Mr Green, inspector of police of the St. Thomé Division.

WE regret to hear of the death of Dr. Sinclair, Director of Public Instruction in the Berars. He was a man of very varied knowledge and attainments, and was a very excellent musician. He was a very old servant of the Government and would have been entitled to retire in 1878 on his full pension. He was attacked with paralysis a short time ago and was recommended by his medical advisers to go home, but was unwilling to do so, being anxious to serve his full time. A second attack of the same disorder terminated fatally after a few days' illness. Dr. Sinclair was for several years Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College when he took till 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. F. J. Candy.

As to the value of the office of Sheriff in Madras, it seems that the personal emoluments of the office are not nearly so large as is generally supposed. When the salary of the Deputy Sheriff (Rs. 350 per mensem) and some other items are deducted from the gross allowance, the net salary of the Sheriff is found to be just Rs. 540 a month. There is also a good deal of work to be done by any Sheriff willing to do it, though, of course, the office can be held as a sinecure if the incumbent chooses to do nothing. A sense of responsibility would probably make any anxious man give a good deal of personal attention to an office through which large sums of money constantly pass, and for all the transactions of which he, and he only, is personally responsible.

IT is hard not become an accepted principle of military promotion in England that no man, unless he happen to be a member of the Royal Family, should be made a Field Marshal till he is quite unfit for active service, we might wonder as the enclosure from the birthday list of new Field Marshals of the name of Lord Strathnairn. Eighteen years ago this General, then Sir Hugh Rose, commanded an independent army in by far the most brilliant campaign in the recent annals of England. Since he crushed the rebellion in Central India, he has been successively Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, of the armies of India, and in Ireland; and, in any other army than that of England, such a distinguished soldier would have been a Field Marshal long ago.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We understand that an experiment is about to be tried in the establishment of a boarding school for native boys, in connection with the Calcutta institution. Though this is essentially a private school, and therefore beyond the usual limits of public notice, the novelty of the experiment will probably justify the allusion. We understand that a very respectable committee of management has been formed to supervise the whole arrangements. There is no desire to be exclusive; but it is intended to commence operations with Hindoo boys only as an experiment. Should the results be encouraging, provision will be made for boys of other denominations, should there be a demand for it. We mention this fact as an evidence of a desire to move with the requirements of the times; and trust that the results will meet the expectations of those who are venturing on the experiment."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 1st May were 7,268, the number for the previous week being 6,661. Gurdaspur, Kangra, and Hoshiarpur are the districts in which the increase in the number of deaths is most marked. Three deaths were registered under the head of cholera, viz., 1 in Gujranwalla, 1 in Kasur, and 1 in the town of Mashhiwara in the Ludhiana district. Five hundred and thirty-one deaths were registered under the head of small-pox; of this number 140 occurred in the district of Gurgaon. Montgomery and Peshawar are the only districts on this side of the Sutlej in which the disease is causing any considerable mortality. Among municipal towns, Peshawar continues conspicuous for its heavy small-pox mortality: 29 deaths from the disease were registered in it. Rewari is also suffering very severely. In Delhi and Ludhiana 7 deaths each were registered. The rate of mortality is becoming excessive in many of the large towns. There were 380 male and 330 female births registered.

THE following story from the *Pioneer* shows how valuable are assessors on trials in the Mofussil, and what a keen sense of the duties required of him a rustic native has. The story as vouched by good authority is that a certain respectable rustic was called from his home and his ploughs to serve among the assessors on the occasion of the sessions recently held by a Sessions Judge *not* of the N. W. Provinces. The Hindoo Hodge obeyed the call, proceeded to the Court, and sat patiently in the cutcherry compound for three days awaiting his call to the presence. On the evening of the third day he shyly accosted the moonserim after the rising of the Court, and asked when he was likely to be wanted to sit. To his surprise he was affably informed that the sessions had just been completed, that he (the innocent hind) had sat as assessor on every panel, and that his opinion in each case had coincided satisfactorily with the Huzoor's, at least so said the record. Nothing therefore remained for him to do but to leave the scene of his forensic labours and return to his peaceful home. He did so with alacrity.

THE annual meeting of Deccan sirdars took place at Poona on Saturday, when the Agent for the sirdars in the Deccan, Baron De H. Larpent, held a durbar in honour of her Majesty the Queen's birthday. It was held in the Council Hall and was attended by most of the sirdars of the Deccan. Baron Larpent made a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at seeing the sirdars assembled in honour of Her Majesty; but regretted the sudden death of the young Chief of Mirasker, Gunputrao Tatin, who was a member of the Legislative Council. He also told them that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would be in India at the end of this year or the beginning of next, and he had no doubt that the Maratha community including the sirdars, chiefs, and noblemen would give him a hearty welcome and render him all due honour. *Doshags* were distributed as usual to those who were entitled to them, and then, after the usual giving of garlands, *pan soparee*, &c., the Durbar closed. The Council Hall was nicely arranged, and a raised seat was placed at one side for the agent for the sirdars, Baron De H. Larpent.

CONSIDERABLE interest has, says a Liverpool paper, been excited lately in Liverpool by the diverse decisions arrived at there and in London in respect of jute sold to arrive. In London, parcels sold on the usual contracts, without guarantee as to quality, have been subjected to allowances ranging from 10s. to 25s. per ton, with heavy fees of from five to fifteen guineas to the arbitrators. Under such circumstances, buyers in Liverpool naturally claimed arbitrations on the first parcels arriving there; but, contrary to their expectation, decisions were awarded precisely the reverse of those awarded in London. The first case was on 1,250 bales ex Flying Venus. The arbitrators, being unable to agree, referred the question to an umpire, who decided that, as there was no guarantee in the contract, no claim could be made by the buyer. Since then a similar decision has been given in a second case (on 250 bales ex River Nith) by a different umpire. The buyers are, of course, much disappointed; but it is difficult to see, remarks the *Englishman*, how the arbitration could have resulted differently, as they were kept strictly within the lines of the contracts. There seems to be no doubt that in London the express declaration in the contract, "no guarantee of quality," must have been set aside before any allowance could have been granted on the ground of inferiority.

THE following is an extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary to 10th May 1875:—"We had a fall of snow here last night, and it is as cold today as it is in midwinter in the Punjab. The prolonged severity of a Ladakh winter is most trying. In December and January one knows there is no help for it, but to face an Arctic temperature; but by May one gets a milder kind of the unvarying sensation of feeling cold, and a longing to get thawed comes over one. I calculate there are eight months of frost in this Ladakh year. Among the inhabitants of this city there is an eccentric fakir who, though he is regarded with some reverence by the better classes of the community that he never wants for anything, yet, instead of remaining in one place to enjoy the charity of his disciples, is in the habit of taking vague rambles all over the hills, paying visits to Ladakh apparently, when he is overcome with want and hunger. The other day, Being, I suppose, in want of a change, he was mad enough to spend a night in the open air somewhere near the top of the Kardung pass, whence he was brought down next day half frozen. He is now lying in the dispensary with his legs frost-bitten to the knees—a horrible sight. But native Doctor, however, seems to think he will be cured all right in time, and I hope he may, though he has no one to thank but himself for his present suffering, which will, it is to be trusted, be a lesson to him to put a restraint for the future on his erratic tastes. A post has received from Yarkand on the 4th instant, and passed on at once."

THE *Bangalore Examiner* is in possession of a story about the Ameer of Cabul, which our contemporary tells with comments of his own as follows:—"We understand that Bangalore has for a few days had the pleasure of perusing a mild pilgrim in its cotemporaries, in which our contemporary points out that from the time of Adam downwards, a woman was usually at the bottom of every row, and that in his own case it would be wise if His Highness were not to permit feminine influence to weigh in his treatment of Yacoob Khan. The effect of such daring conduct is unmistakable. The Ameer did worse than call for his boots, he called a council, and the conduct of the *Khasimul Akbar* being discussed in full Durbar, it was at first resolved on *a la* Bismarck to demand from the Viceroy such a modification of the press laws of India as would place the luckless editor of the mere mercy of his employer. Then a milder course was however adopted, it was unanimously resolved to "stop my paper," and an angry missive has been accordingly received at the office of the *Khassimul Akbar* which bears strong internal evidence, that if not actually written by, it was certainly indited at, the instance of the offended Ameer. Of the two, perhaps we prefer the course taken by the Ameer to that adopted in a similar case by the violent tempered person who rules the roast at Berlin. Had he "stopped my paper" like a gentleman instead of storming at the Court of Brussels like an evil-minded bargee, he would not have been a ridiculous mess of it. At the same time we would not feel disposed to give much for the personal safety of the guiding spirit of the *Khasimul Akbar* were that paper printed and published at Cabul, and whatever he writes in future, we would strongly advise him to leave the ladies alone. At the best, they are but kittle-castle to deal with."

IN summarily banishing Nursoo, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim to places far enough apart to prevent them from ever having any opportunities of meeting again to concoct felonies, the Government of India has taken a course which, as we have previously said, it would have been wise to have carried out in the case of Mulharrao himself. The Government of India has not punished these persons without evidence, for a private commission has been inquiring for some time past into the misdeeds of these and other scoundrels, and their guilt was fully established before they were dismissed to the fate they deserve. If, however, the Government of India had determined to make good for the goose food for the gander—that is to say, had determined to permit Salim, Yeshwuntrao, and Nursoo to engage solicitors and barristers to prove their innocence—the country might have been thrown into another period of agitation, for in the present state of affairs our friends the Brahmins would have found no difficulty in asserting the poisoning confederates to be political martyrs whom it was the business of all good men to pray for. As things are, the deportation of Nursoo, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao from Baroda has caused concern to no one, excepting perhaps to gaping special correspondents who gravely publish the fact that some native or other had delivered himself to them of the important opinion, "This is Russian country, not British rule." The value of this opinion appears on the face of it, for the native who delivered it knew nothing about Russia's mode of dealing with nations subordinate to its rule, or he would have thought half a dozen times before comparing the banishment of a trio of blackguards to "Russian tyranny." If Russia had had to face some of the difficulties which the long-suffering British Government dealt with recently in Baroda, we are convinced that she would have taken a much shorter cut to a conclusion than was actually taken under our benign rule, and the shallow-pated native critic whose words delight impertinent *gobemouches* would then indeed have some cause to prate of "Russian tyranny." It is perhaps, from a sentimental point of view, a rather hard fate for Nursoo that he should be punished after his confession, while Rowjee, as great a scoundrel as he was, probably a greater, is allowed to get off scot-free. For our part, we should have been glad to see Rowjee banished for life also, but of course it was impossible to do so in the face of the promise of pardon that was offered to him in exchange for his confession, and that promise we willingly grant was a political necessity, for without it there might have been some difficulty in bringing the charge of attempted murder home to the greatest and most influential villain of all. Nursoo's appearance in the witness-box was penitent enough, but nevertheless the crime he had been guilty of was too great to be obliterated by a mere display of contrition, and we are glad that the Government of India has determined to make Nursoo's fate a warning to other weak-minded persons who may be tempted from their good intentions by the schemes of a scoundrel. Serjeant Ballantine sneered at Nursoo's confession and evidence and hinted the probability that he also would receive a pardon for his services just as Rowjee and Damodhur Punt had; but the Fates are inclined to be severe with the Serjeant's character for veracious prophecy, for in yet another of his statements have they just proved there was no other foundation than a reckless imagination. Nursoo seems to have taken a very correct view of his own case, for in his confinement he never ceased to inveigh against the fate which had made him, an old servant of the British Government, lift his hand against its representative; and punishment was a thing he considered he deserved. Salim and Yeshwuntrao never made any confession during their imprisonment, but contented themselves with saying that they had merely been obeying their master in all they did. Probably they said as much to the Gaekwar's solicitors, in consequence of which it was judiciously decided not to call them, for they would have been at best but unprofitable witnesses.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KATTYWAR DISTRICTS, 29TH MAY.

I DO not remember experiencing such great heat during any season of my seven years' residence in this province. I occupy an elevated house on the banks of a river, and yet the average range of the thermometer in a closed room since my arrival (a week past) has been 103°. Water is scarce in several towns, and in some the quality is wretched. Rain is very much needed, and unless the monsoons set in early, there would not only be a water famine, but an epidemic of some kind would sure to break out.

The Wadwan-Rajcote road is being metalled, and pending completion, the tracks used by carts are not only wretched but in some places dangerous.

The political officer in charge of the Limree State, Mr. Bhagwat, having resigned his appointment, it has been conferred upon Mr. M. N. Shrigaonkur, late in charge of the Rajcote State. The latter officer is a conscientious and pains-taking man, and Mr. Peile is to be congratulated at making such a fit selection.

The term of probation of the Thakore of Rajcote will shortly expire, and it remains to be seen in what terms the officer in charge of the western district will report of his administration, and of his capacity to undertake heavy responsibilities uncontrolled.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the inefficient manner in which the Kamdar of Nowanugur discharges his duties. The matter has been specially brought to the notice of H. H. the Jam, and yet no means are in course of adoption to remedy the evil, nor do I suppose any will until H. H. is reminded in forcible terms of his duty to his subjects.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 28TH MAY.

The "latest" from Burmah announces the departure from Rangoon of Sir Douglas Forsyth and suite with an escort of four officers and eighty-four (Europeans) men in the steamers Nemesis and Talifoo. They are expected to reach Mandalay by the 2nd proximo, consequently another ten or twelve days should bring us some authentic information as to how "the difficulty" will be settled. At present, based as it is on flying rumours, public opinion is very widely divided; some pooh-pooh the whole affair as certain to end in smoke, while their opponents are equally certain that war is inevitable. As I think I mentioned in my last, the 89th Regiment now lying here is held in readiness for immediate departure, their "embarkation state" or report having been already called for and submitted. Even should their departure be delayed now, they will leave for Burmah a few months hence at farthest. These tours of relief amongst regiments are all supposed to be taken regularly according to the "roster," but it is astonishing how many glaring instances to the contrary of the unvarying sensation of feeling cold, and a longing to get thawed comes over one. I calculate there are eight months of frost in this Ladakh year. Among the inhabitants of this city there is an eccentric fakir who, though he is regarded with some reverence by the better classes of the community that he never wants for anything, yet, instead of remaining in one place to enjoy the charity of his disciples, is in the habit of taking vague rambles all over the hills, paying visits to Ladakh apparently, when he is overcome with want and hunger. The other day, Being, I suppose, in want of a change, he was mad enough to spend a night in the open air somewhere near the top of the Kardung pass, whence he was brought down next day half frozen. He is now lying in the dispensary with his legs frost-bitten to the knees—a horrible sight. But native Doctor, however, seems to think he will be cured all right in time, and I hope he may, though he has no one to thank but himself for his present suffering, which will, it is to be trusted, be a lesson to him to put a restraint for the future on his erratic tastes. A post has received from Yarkand on the 4th instant, and passed on at once."

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BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presides at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE name of Mr. L. Jahire was, we are informed, erroneously entered as a passenger by the s. s. Batavia to sail in June.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A buggy driver named Bhikia was yesterday fined Rs. 5 for this offence, by Mr. P. Ryan.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Gunnoo Bhavoo, for this offence, was yesterday sentenced to one year's hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee, he being an old offender.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY is expected to return to Bombay to-day, in order to preside at the regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court to-morrow.

THEFT.—Luximon Babajee was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan, for having stolen four brass and copper vessels belonging to Krushnajee Ramjee.

SUICIDE.—Doorga Bhowance committed suicide on Saturday last by taking a poisonous dose of opium. An inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital when a verdict was returned to that effect.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.—The Poona Rifle Meeting is to be held this season, although circumstances prevented it from taking place last year. The credit of the restoration of the *fete* is said to be due to the Secretary, Major Waring.—*Deccan Herald*.

TORTURE.—Wittoo Dowjee was yesterday convicted before Mr. P. Ryan of having wilfully and cruelly tortured his bullocks on the Esplanade Cross Road, on the previous day. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 20, or in default of payment, sentenced him to a week's imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Kenla Mowjee was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged with having stolen three pieces of clothing. The offence being proved, Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the case was heard, sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigourous imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS.—Robert Turner, a fitter, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan and charged with the above offence. James McClunnon, William Pritchard, Jacob Hughes and James Ross were also charged with the same offence. The prisoners were fined half a rupee each, Turner being further ordered to pay six annas conveyance hire, he having been unable to walk when arrested.

DEATH FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—An old woman named Dhumnee, aged 80 years, who was knocked down by a shigram horse in the Kalbadevie Road some days ago, having died at her house in Hanoman Gully on Saturday morning, an inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries she sustained to her foot by having been accidently knocked down by a horse.

ASSAULT.—Luximon Dajee and four others were yesterday charged with having assaulted two Hindoos, Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the case was heard, dismissed the charge of assault, but fined the prisoners Rs. 2 each on a charge of having been disorderly.—Antoine Joosay, described as a khalasee, was charged before the same Magistrate with assaulting a Hindoo named Pagoo Sumboo, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 10.—A Hindoo boy aged 14 years, was charged with assaulting Luckmidass Hurree, and was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND THEFT.—A Parsee named Dorabjee Sorabjee was yesterday charged with having assaulted Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, and also with having stolen a silk saree, valued Rs. 25, the property of Manockjee Nowrojee. The case was heard before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Framjee appearing for the defendant. The first complainant said that some months ago a theft was committed in his house. On Friday last he had gone to a sweetmeat seller's shop, and while there he saw the defendant with a bundle under his arm, and another man approaching. He went to the defendant and caught hold of him, and told him to show what he had in the bundle. The defendant pulled him away and then hit him with his umbrella, the complainant fell down, and became insensible. On recovering he found himself in hospital. After the hearing of some more evidence, the case was remanded to this morning. Some evidence was then taken relative to the charge of theft, which was also postponed until to-day.

A SYSTEMATIC THIEF.—Robert Smith, an East Indian, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on five separate charges of theft, the complainants being Messrs. Mcmesse, Percy Benn, Murrell, Turner (of G. I. P Railway) and a Hindoo named Mullany Muladoo. The articles stolen consisted of a clock, a cruet stand, wearing apparel, &c. &c.; and the police asserted that they had found a large assortment of articles evidently stolen by the prisoner, but for which they could find no claimants. Mr. Turner's case was dismissed, he not being present, and the prisoner on the remaining four charges was sentenced to an aggregate term of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s.s. GRELONG, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Robert Finch, Captain and Mrs Peat, Mr W Bayford, Captain W E Dundas, Mrs Grace Holden.

For Brindisi—Mr E V Parker, Mr W H Rattigan, Mr W E Ball, the Revd W J Young, Mr W F Minne, Mr Daniel Murdock, and Mr Kavasjee Jamasjee Badshaw.

For Venice—Mr T G Jefferson and Mr H Hynes.

THE COLONY OF NATAL.

INFORMATION reaches Bombay from time to time of the state of affairs in the thriving colony of Natal; and we can now give a little additional news from that part of the world. The chief cause of complaint in the colony is the same as in many others—scarcity of labour. Farming near the city of Maritzburg, which is about 60 miles from port Natal, is successfully carried on, the only drawback being the want of labour. There are about 300,000 niggers in the colony, but they are too well off to work, as they have had allotted to them by Government areas of land on which they and their families have been settled for 40 years, and the few who do any work have the object in view of earning the means to buy a wife each. They are not, however, restricted to one wife, the price of which for the sake of avoiding disputes the Government has fixed at ten cows, but they indulge in polygamy, and a man's ambition is to attain the position of a gentleman by having three wives, and when that state of felicity is arrived at the "gentleman" ceases to do any more work, but makes his wives attend to the growth of his food, whilst he eats it, drinks kafir beer, smokes, takes snuff and sleeps. Coolies have been imported into the colony from Madras and Calcutta for the cultivation of sugar, but they are not in sufficient numbers. They will arrange with a master to "come on Monday," but very seldom keep their word, and occasionally say, "I work one month and see if master suit and then if master suit stay one year." With a monopoly of labour, this state of affairs is a perfect certificate of character for masters are only too glad to get them at all.

The climate of the colony of Natal is very agreeable, about four months from May to August when there is a dry wet with bright sunshine almost daily, the days are warm and the nights cold, the thermometer stands at freezing point except on the hills near the coast. From September to April there is a thunder-storm two or three times a week, and it is always cool in the afternoon, producing the luxuriant vegetation for which the colony is famous. A correspondent gives the following description of the country near Maritzburg. His letter is dated April 5th, from Maritzburg, and writes:—"The land is hilly or rather mountainous, a mile or a hundred yards of dead level being scarcely visible anywhere. I am about 30 miles from the sea in a bee line, about 2,500 feet above it. It is occasionally warm in the forenoon; when so a thunder storm shower quickly reduces the temperature and the nights are always cold, the thermometer going down to or below the freezing point in winter, but now seldom below 60°. Some of the following Indian products are grown: coffee, tea, mangoes, bananas, oranges, lemons, pomeloes, pomegranates, figs, grapes, cardamoms, sugarcane, bamboos. Most European plants thrive, except wheat and onions, but these do well a little further from the coast at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. About 50 miles from here the hills are about 12,000 feet high and covered with almost perpetual snow. Strawberries are ripe from the end of November to January, and peaches in December and December. Land is cheap from half a crown an acre upwards. The corporation of the city of Maritzburg own all the land round it, about 20,000 acres, which they sell at 24 an acre, but they will take payment in three equal instalments at 20, 25 and 30 years, interest at 8 per cent. Business is very limited here. Nearly all the people sell both wholesale and retail. Prices are high; grain raised from 4 to £6 a ton; sugar 50s. a barrel; salt £20 a ton; Hennessey one star brandy 55s. a dozen, duty 12s. 6d. a dozen. Transport is high. Goods from the coast, 53 miles, sometimes cost £7 per ton for carriage. Wagons are drawn by oxen from 14 to 22 to each wagon, which carries about 3 tons. There is plenty of coal about 300 miles from Maritzburg, but the carriage makes it too dear to be used here. Firewood is scarce, the grass fires prevent the trees from growing any size, but when they have a chance they thrive, as there are blue gum trees in this place about 10 years old and above 100 feet in height. I consider this colony to be a very fine one. All that we want is capital and labour."

THE "COWLEY FATHERS."

THE following extract from the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* indicates the character of the worship prepared for native converts to Christianity by the "Cowley Fathers." We may mention that the word "Hadis" used to explain the laws of the Church, is the *Mahomedan* word for *tradition*.

A Catechism in Urdu is being now circulated by the "Cowley Fathers" in India, which contains the following questions and answers:—

Q.—Why is the Virgin Mary called Blessed? (P. 18)
A.—Because she is the *Mother of God*.
Q.—How can we benefit dead Saints? (P. 42.)
A.—By praying for them.
Q.—Does baptism cleanse us from sin? (P. 43)
A.—Yes, from all sin.
Q.—Who can give absolution? (P. 44.)
A.—The Priest of the Church.
Q.—Ought we to reverence the images and pictures of Christ and the Saints? (P. 53.)
A.—Certainly.
Q.—In the use of the Sacraments are there any other laws in the Church besides those contained in Holy Scriptures? (P. 37.)
A.—Yes, the precious of the Apostles, which are known *from the Hadis* (sic).
Q.—Are we certain that we can receive the gift of faith? (P. 2.)
A.—*Yes, the gift of faith is received by the grace* of God *in Baptism*.

This Catechism is being now placed in the hands of *Native Clergymen*, and of *Native Christians* in India, by men who call themselves ministers of the Church of England; just as if these doctrines were held by our Church. When the Saviour said that "God was His Father," it was clearly understood that "He made Himself equal with God." And he was so. But here the Native Christians are led to believe that the Church of England allows that Mary is equal with God, or that Christ is only equal to Mary. If Mary is the Mother of God, *i. e.*, if the Godhead of Christ was born from Mary, then surely is Mary herself God. It was this blasphemous doctrine of the so called Christian Church which brought upon itself the denotions of Mahomedanism in the seventh and following centuries when the rallying cry of Mahomedans was, "There is *one God*!" in opposition to the fancied Trinity of God and Jesus and Mary [see Sale's Koran, p. 80]. Shall we draw down these denotions on ourselves again, from both heaven and earth, by the promulgation of words which certainly to the minds of the natives, will mean only simple blasphemies? Will our Bishops, and our Church generally, sit calmly by and allow "Prayers for the Dead" to be preached openly by men who call themselves Clergymen of the Church of England; Will they quietly see these references made to Christian "Hadis" and to undue reverence (tazim) for images, in a land where there are so many Mahomedans! Will they consent that Christ and his Gospel shall be publicly dishonoured by the circulation, by the Church of England, of unscriptural and exaggerated views of priests and sacraments?

THE "Ashantee" Hammocks as used by the Troops during the Ashantee War, are capital things for Travellers in the Districts as also for the Home Verandah. They are suspended from Branches of Trees, &c., and can be fixed in position in two minutes, for sale at Watson and Company's, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FIVE EUROPEAN PERVERTS TO ISLAMISM.

WE recently noticed the arrival of five European perverts at Bangalore. Their Mahomedan brethren being rather anxious, for some reason or reasons unknown, to get rid of four of the proselytes who took up their residence in the Mosque at the Cantonment General Bazaar urged their departure, and furnishing them with some 70 or 80 rupees, sent them away towards Kingaree on last Monday evening; but these faithful neophytes thought fit to make a halt at the Pettah and there, it is said, backslided into taking something else but water to quench their thirst, after which they returned at midnight to the Cantonment Bazaar and found their way, under the guidance of an old pilot, to a certain quarter not far from the Beef Butcher's stalls, where they were surprised by some 50 or 60 of their now co-religionists, who shocked to hear of the return of the perverts and of their being in such a quarter, attacked them with clubs and gave them a sound thrashing. The Police being attracted by the noise and confusion which prevailed took all the "Alaykum Salaam Sahibs" and put them into the Station house for the night. On Tuesday they were brought before the Sub-Magistrate, all of them admitted their names to be what we have already mentioned, except one who said his name was J Cullen Campbell and not Colin Campbell. The young lad of Bangalore was discovered to be Frederick Joyce and the three sailors confessed that they were men before the mast, and that they had landed at Negapatam, made their way to Madras and thence to this place. They were discharged by the Sub-Magistrate and we hear have gone to Mysore, where we have no doubt the Town Magistrate will have an eye on their further proceedings. Since writing the above we have heard of another European by name Kerr having become a Mahomedan in Bombay. It appears he has written to a friend in Bangalore to say he never felt so jolly at any previous time of his life as since he turned Mussulman; and that though he has to pray 5 times a day, yet he is fed 7 times a day; and so on.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

TWO FACTS.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* contradicts a statement recently circulated about the Tichborne claimant, and relates a funny tale about galloping on donkeys after the P. and O. steamer and overtaking it:—

"The hypothesis I mentioned in my last letter, that possibly the 'unhappy nobleman now in Dartmoor might be an illegitimate son of old Sir Roger Tichborne by his 'cook of the name of Orton,' has broken down helplessly. In the first place there never was an old Sir Roger Tichborne. The name of Roger's father was James. In the next place James (afterwards Sir James) Tichborne was not living at Bath at the date assigned to his *liaison* with Mrs. or Miss Orton, but in Paris. And lastly, even if there had been such a *liaison* with a lady of the name of Orton, she could not have been a member of the Wapping family, inasmuch as Mrs. Orton, Arthur's mother, had been settled at Wapping continuously for years, and the Misses Orton, his sisters, were then young children.

"Did you ever hear of people riding after a steamer upon donkeys and overtaking it? This feat was accomplished by some passengers of the P. and O. steamer Deccan which left Bombay on the 29th of last March. They had quitted the Deccan at Suez intending to go *vis* Cairo to Alexandria, when they discovered that the luggage of a lady with them had not been disembarked. In the meanwhile the Deccan was well on her waythrough the canal. On discovering the loss the party tried to communicate with the vessel by which to pursue the steamer, but on inquiry it was found that the Canal dues were so high as to be practically prohibitive. They telegraphed to the Deccan begging that it might be stopped long enough for the missing boxes to be identified and landed, but this was declared to be impossible as the vessel was under the charge of the pilot. Finally, the whole party took the plucky resolve of pursuing the steamer upon donkeys, and after seven hours' ride their energy was rewarded by the sight of the Deccan funnels not very far ahead. In short, they overtook the steamer, got their luggage, and a good champagne dinner to which the captain's hospitality treated them, while the P. and O. Agent at Suez liberally paid all the expenses of donkey-hire, boat for bringing back the boxes, &c. 3Fortune favors the bold!"

THE RECENT OCCURRENCE IN SEHWAN.

(*Sind News Correspondent.*)

LAKI, 22ND MAY.

I AM surprised not to find in your two last issues, any mention made about a me lancholy occurrence which happened at Bhan railway station about 12 days ago. The Bhan railway works is a sub-division of Sehwan division where a promising and energetic apprentic engineer, Mr. Keene, was in charge. He was almost cut to pieces; the sword used by the culprit being a country sword not one, and a half feet long, which he is being backed to pieces. Mr. Keene's kalasee, a 'Poorbeee,' by name 'Nunkoo,' was the culprit. At 2 A.M. while Mr. Keene was sound asleep, this vagabond got a stone, intended for a wall plate about 3 feet long, and tried to throw it on his legs, but evidently it slipped from the culprit's hand, and fell on a side of the bed which awoke Mr. Keene, but before he knew what was up, he received a sword cut on his face, nearly severing a portion of his face from his ear downwards. In guarding the second cut, he had a finger of his right hand cut off; a third cut caught him across his abdomen, leaving an incision half an inch deep. From this it seems several cuts were made at him, with a fiendish determination. The unfortunate gentleman ran after the culprit for a short distance, but from loss of blood he had to stop; he now lies in a dangerous state. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Browne, medical officer of the railway, Lower Sind District, who from Rahdur, a distance of 40 miles, was at once in attendance, although his subordinate, who was only 20 miles from the place of the fray, did not put in an appearance for some hours after Mr. Browne's arrival.

A chowkedar who was in Mr. Keene's service, but discharged and paid up the previous day, was found at that time of the murder on the premises; he is now under arrest taken up. Unfortunately Mr. Keene had sent away all his servants the previous evening to Sehwan where he intended to follow that morning to survey.

It is deplorable to state that the scoundrel has managed to escape. He has made his way across the British boundaries into the Khan of Khelat's territories. Our worthy Executive Engineer, Mr. Hunt, has offered a reward of Rs. 200 from his own side for the culprit's apprehension. I pray that the scoundrel may be soon apprehended.

It is astonishing, Mr. Editor, how this man could have escaped, the occurrence happened in close proximity to a police station, and the firing of a gun or a bullet did not in fact within hail of the station house.

There are natives here working on the Tora, blasting rocks; they are of all races, viz. Caboolees, Punjabees, Poorbeese etc. One half of the Poorbeese can't be trusted, the name of the gunpowder will tell you that they have served in certain regiments that mutinied in 1857, but that the Sircar pardoned and discharged them: How these Poorbeese can have swords by them, the majority of them have, is surprising, for I believe the Arms Act is in force in this part of Sind.

I have on several occasions witnessed Europeans here grossly insulted, in fact their lives threatened. Two engineers by my knowledge have been molested, one was stoned, and another struck by a Katchet. It is all folly to say apply to the 'Mooktiars' for redress. This is all a farce, besides where are they to be had; for instance the Mooktiar of the railway works is out of the Sehwan division. The nearest 'Mooktiarkar' is at Sehwan, 12 miles from Laki, but this place is not in his jurisdiction. You have to go to Mahjunda about 36 miles from this, a fine distance to travel in Sind in the summer, to seek satisfaction for an insult. I need hardly add that the domestic servants here are an insolent set of rascals

others of equal mark. The choice of Warren Hastings fell upon the young Secretary of the Board of Revenue, George Bogle, who set out for Tibet in company with Dr. Hamilton, an assistant surgeon in the establishment, and an officer of the Teshu Lama, named Paima; and after some detention in Bhutan, the travellers reached Pari-jong. This is the pass at the head of the Chumbi valley, which divides Bhutan from Tibet, separating the deep and wild gorges, well wooded and fertile, which slope down to the Bengal plains from the bleak plateau of the Tibetan side. In front were the grassy uplands, patched with snow, on which no Englishman had ever before set eyes, and on his right towered the sacred peak of Chumulari, 23,944 feet above the sea. Mr. Bogle, accompanied by Dr. Hamilton, and their Tibetan companion Paima, set out from Pari-jong, and entered Tibet on the 24th of October 1774.

This mission was politically important, and its result were of great geographical value. I think, therefore that a brief reference to Mr. Bogle's discoveries, and to some of the incidents of his journey can scarcely fail to be interesting.

Four days after leaving Pari, Mr. Bogle discovered two large Alpine lakes called Shamtzo and Calutzo (the first is called Ramtchieu by Turner, the second is not named by him), connected with each other by a stream. He also traced the river flowing out of the Calutzo Lake, and found it to be a tributary of the Brahmaputra, and identical with the Penanang-chu. The name of the second lake, and the direction of the outlet are entirely new geographical facts. The lakes were half frozen over, and well stocked with ducks and other wild fowl. Antelope, *kyang*, and hares were also seen; and it was observed that animal life of all kind was much more abundant on the bleak uplands of Tibet, than in the wooded gorges of Bhutan.

But here a slight difference occurred between Mr. Bogle and his Tibetan friend Paima. The British envoy was naturally anxious to have some sport while the Tibetan looked with horror on acts of bloodshed especially when actually in sight of the sacred peak of Chumai-ari. Paima strongly objected to shooting, insisting that it was a great crime, that it would give much scandal to the natives, and that it was particularly unlawful within the liberties of Chumal-ari. Mr. Bogle had many long discussions with him on the subject, and tells us that "they were supported on the side of the Buddhist by plain common sense reasons, drawn from his religion and customs; on the part of the British envoy by those fine-spun European arguments which serve rather to perplex than to convince." The latter gained nothing in argument, but at length a compromise was arranged. Mr. Bogle agreed not to shoot, and they were fairly out of sight of the holy mountain, and Paima consented to suspend his prohibition in solitary and sequestered places.

The march down the valley of the Penanang-chu and across the inner chain of the Himalaya to the Tibetan towns of Giantze and Painom has been described by Turner, who followed almost the same road a few years afterwards. But Turner never went beyond Teshi-lumpo, while Mr Bogle crossed the great river Tsang-po near Shigatze, at a point where it is about the width of the Thames at Putney. Having drunk some of its water, washed his hands and feet, and thrown a rupee into it, he embarked in the ferryboat, of which there were several at this place—well-built flat-bottomed barges, about 25 feet long, consisting of a flooring of thick planks and perpendicular sides about 4 feet high, with an opening at either end, cut down to 2 feet, whole bound together with bars of iron, and painted white. There was a large oar on each side pulled by two men, and pushed by another facing them, while a woman helped by hauling on a line made fast to the end of the blade. The steering is managed by a large oar from the stern. The boat carried over twenty-five persons, seven horses, and fourteen sheep, besides baggage. The river is not rapid at this place, and great herds of bullocks and flocks of sheep were waiting on each side for a passage. In the summary a light boat is used for the horse-transporting goods, made of hides with ribs of willow poles about 8 feet long by 4 broad. Mr. Bogle saw many of them on the bank, keel up, and some, with one end raised, serving as habitations for the boatmen.

The flocks of sheep are used as beasts of burden. Some were coming from the wild and desolate country to the north, laden with salt; others were returning from Giantze with cargoes of barley. Mr. Bogle describes them as large animals with horns extending horizontally. He met flocks of 1,200 sheep, each carrying two bags of grain weighing 20 to 25 lbs. They were very obedient to the sepherd's call, and if any of them happened to stray, they were easily brought back by the shepherd's dog.

After crossing the Tsang-po, Mr. Bogle marched up the valley of the Shiang-chu to Namling, and went thence to a small place called Desheripgay, in a gorge a few miles beyond Namling, where the Teshu Lama had resided for two years owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Shigatze.

The Envoy describes the palace, the retinue, and the ceremonies and receptions with graphic minuteness, and he formed a deep and lasting friendship for the sacred person of the Teshu Lama himself, which had a temporarily important influence on British interests, and, if the two men had lived, might have led to permanently good results. The Lama was then about forty years of age. Although endowed with a portion of omniscience and many other divine attributes, his holiness accommodated himself to the weakness of mortals, and endeavoured to make himself loved rather than feared. The expression of his countenance was smiling and good-humoured; his disposition open, candid, and generous. He was extremely merry, and entertaining in conversation, and told a pleasant story with much humour and appropriate action. Mr. Bogle describes the ceremonies of blessing the people, the religious services, and the grand procession of the Desheripgay across the Tsang-po to Teshu-lumpo, when the Lama returned to his capital. He was on most intimate terms of friendship not only with his holiness, but with his young nephews the Pyn Kushus nadhi nieces the nuns, with whom he ha a greated deal of laughing and merriment. During a week in March Mr. Bogle and Dr. Hamilton went to a country seat of the Pyn Kushus on the northern bank of the Tsang-po, whence they obtained a magnificent view of the windings of the river and adjacent mountains, and where their hosts exerted themselves to amuse them by hunting excursions, and to please them by the most cordial hospitality. For the Pyn Kushus made no scruple about shooting when by themselves, and showed Mr. Bogle some good sport with greyhounds, got up matches with bows and matchlocks, and a grand hunt after musk deer. But they had to pay for it last they should get into a scrape with the Teshu Lama, if their transgressions were mentioned to him. On the whole nothing could exceed the cordial friendship which sprang up between Mr. Bogle and the Teshu Lama's family.

When the Envoy finally left Teshu-lumpo on his return to Bengal, on the 8th of April 1775, he tells us that "he took his last farewell of the Lama with an aching heart, having become strongly attached to him for his amiability, his benignity, manners, and his amiable character." Nor was this friendship of a fleeting kind. A correspondence was kept up between the two after Mr. Bogle had returned and was appointed Collector of Rangpur. The letters from the Teshu Lama were written in the cursive Tibetan character, on paper made from a species of *Daphne* which grows in Nepal and Bhutan. At Rangpur Mr. Bogle established a fair, with special immunities and advantages for the Tibetan and Bhutanese merchants, and encouraged the intercourse between Tibet and Bengal by every means that his official position gave him, and with the warm support of the Governor-General.

Unfortunately the good Teshu Lama was induced by the Emperor of China to visit Pekin, where he died of small-pox, and in the same year, 1782, Mr. Bogle died at Rangpur. There can be no doubt that the way had been paved for opening the passes into Tibet for traffic and free intercourse; but the premature loss of the negotiators was a death-blow to the bright hopes that were justified by their friendship. Besides his journal and letters, Mr. Bogle drew up valuable reports on the trade of Tibet, on its religion and politics, and on the people. On his death all his papers were packed up and sent to his friends in Scotland, and they have remained untouched and unutilized, in a house in Ayrshire, until the present year. It is true that Warren Hastings did not lose sight of his plans respecting Tibet, for he sent a second embassy, under Captain Turner, in 1783, which reached Teshu-lumpo, following Mr. Bogle's route exactly, but not going beyond that point. The good Lama was then dead, his successor was an infant, and the only result of the mission was the publication of Captain Turner's interesting narrative in 1800.

The death of the Teshu Lama and of Mr. Bogle and the retirement of the great and enlightened statesman who placed them in communication with each other were the unfortunate events which put an end to the friendly commercial and diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, and threw back conflictences of another kind at work. In Mr. Bogle's conversations with the Teshu Lama there is frequent allusion to the turbulent and aggressive policy of the Gurkha Raja of Nepal, and to the hindrances he was placing in the way of commercial transactions between India and Tibet. At last the Nepalese army invaded the province of Tsang, and plundered the monastery of Teshu lumpo. This led to intervention on the part of China, and in 1792 a great Chinese army marched into Tibet, utterly defeated the Nepalese at Tengri maidan, drove them across the Himalayas, and dictated a humiliating peace within 20 miles of Kathmandu. From that time the political influence of China in Great Tibet has been paramount, and, although the internal administration is not interfered with, Chinese troops remain in occupation, and the exclusion of foreigners is enforced by officially watching the Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal passes.

(To be Continued.)

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RUSSIAN EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The report of the scientific commission appointed by the Russian Government to explore the Amoo-Darya shows that the hopes expressed by several chambers of commerce in the empire, as to the possibility of establishing a regular line of steamers on that river, are not likely to be fulfilled. The commission finds that the Amoo is not suitable for navigation, and that it will not be possible to direct its channel into the old bed of the river, so as to make it flow into the Caspian. The steamer *Perovski*, which was used by the commission in prosecuting its researches, made but little way against the rapid current, and did not proceed beyond the Russian frontier. More powerful ships would doubtless not be hindered so much in their progress by the current, but the varying depth of the river, the rapids in its mid-channel, and the immense accumulations of rubbish in its upper course, make any regular navigation impossible. The plan of diverting the channel into the Caspian Sea presents even greater difficulties. It appears from the researches made by the commission that the Amoo-Darya did really once flow into the Caspian at a point near Krasnovodsk, but that its course was not diverted, as some suppose, by human agency, but by natural causes, such as landslips and upheavals of the soil. It was found, however, that the dry bed of the river was admirably adapted for use as road between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral. The clay banks rise to a height of twenty metres, and there is a plentiful supply of drinking water along the whole distance, besides which the time occupied in the journey is less than one-half of that by the Orenburg route throughout the Kirghiz steppes. Last summer a regular communication was established between the two seas by the Russian authorities; and since the expedition against the Turcomans at the beginning of the present year, the caravans have no longer been molested by robbers. Orders have now been given by the Russian Government for the construction of a military road along this line, and the Russian naval station at Adjurede, on the south-eastern shore of the Caspian, has at the same time been transferred to Krasnovodsk, which will be the starting-point of the new road. Steps are also being taken for facilitating the communications between Turkestan and the Caucasus. In the steppe between Tchinas and Djisak, where the Russian troops suffered greatly from want of drinking water in 1873, a canal five kilometres long and twenty-five metres broad, has been dug from the river Syr-Darya, so as to fertilize about 150,000 acres of steppe land. Measurements have also been made on the right bank of the Amoo-Darya, in order to distribute the waters of that stream by means of canals over a larger extent of territory; and there is a project for refilling the dry bed of the Yani-Darya and the canals which proceed from it. "The time has arrived," concludes the report of the Commission, "to decide what system Russia is to adopt with regard to Central Asia: whether to direct her chief efforts to the establishment of steam communication on the rivers and lakes, which would probably be a work of doubtful utility, or to make her main object the utilization of those waters in order to irrigate the steppes, so as to convert the latter by degrees into fertile oases, and thereby to increase the military power of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants. . . . In order to appease the Turcomans it is not sufficient to conquer them; they must be enabled to attain a certain amount of prosperity as settled instead of wasting their lives in plunder and the slave trade. Then only will Russian trade and industry enjoy the fruits of the victories which our army gained in Khiva."

FRENCH PORTRAITS.

MADAME GEORGE SAND.

(Daily News.)

In any enumeration of French worthies who have lived for the advocacy of Liberal principles it would be ungrateful to omit Madame George Sand, for the gifted lady would but need to be a man to occupy in the Republican party the place immediately next Victor Hugo's. And why the fact of her being a lady should have excluded her from at least the literary rewards of her profession is a mystery. Madame Sand ought long ago to have been elected to the French Academy, and she would have been, but that inveterate Conservatism in social customs which starches the minds of the most Radical among Frenchmen. One may here remark that although women may obtain political enfranchisement in other countries they will never get it in France. Some years since Mdme. Olympe Andouard heroically devoted herself to preaching women's rights in a lecture-room on the Boulevards, and she even went the length of challenging the editor of the *Figaro* to a duel for some disparaging remarks which he made on her lectures; but this isolated attempt only drew down on its fair author a pitiless shower of ridicule, and the police interdicted her at the moment when she had herself decided upon discontinuing her crusade. The police furthermore prohibited her from starting a women's rights newspaper, on the somewhat farfetched pretext that the Press Law says, "*Tout Francis peut*," &c., but makes no allusion to *Francises*.

Mdme. Amandine Aurore Dudevant, nee Dupin (George Sand) has but incidentally touched in her writings on the question of women's rights, for she is herself femininely sensitive to ridicule, and perhaps, too, she does not sufficiently esteem her countrywomen to court any species of martyrdom for their sakes. Born in 1804, and descended from Maurice of Saxony, she seemed to have inherited some of the adventurous instincts of her battlesome ancestor, for her childhood was one long romance. At the age of eleven she began writting a novel, and becoming fanatized by the virtues of the hero she has created—one Corambe—she erected an altar to him in the grounds of her mother's chateaux at Nohant. She educated herself out of the books of poetry and knightly chronicles which stocked the chateau library; she romped about fields and woods with peasant children, rowed, mounted bare-backed ponies, bird's-nested, and harvested, and in these rural pursuits picked up that intimate knowledge of country life which has animated so many beautiful pages in her works. When fourteen year old sense of family dispute that arose about her custodianship led to her being placed in the Convent of the Augustines in Paris; and here her vocation was very nearly being settled by her taking the veil. But the influence of her juvenile devotion at once on entering the convent, for, according to her own account, she was during eighteen months a perfect hoyden, the despair of her professor and of the mother-superior. But one evening, holding vigil in the chapel on the eve of a religious festival, she was seized with religious ecstacy. She had never read the scriptures before; she now studied them with the ardour of a neophyte, and her zeal for asceticism and the life of a nun became so great that on the morning of the 15th of shrewd old Jesuit confessor dissuaded her from her hysteric purposes, and this holy man must have done long penance if he lived to watch the career of his penitent. No sooner was Mdle. Dupin released from the convent than she took to reading Byron, Maldy, Leibnitz, Shakespeare, and finally J. J. Rousseau, whose works definitely made a sceptic of her. In her young head of eighteen budded the fine idea that nothing is true and that all is wrong, so that disgusted at living amidst so much wickedness, she one day tried to commit suicide by spurring her horse down a ravine. Fortunately the only victim of this escapade was the horse, who broke his back.

The circumstances of Aurore Dupin's unhappy marriage have been so fully published by herself that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to them. In 1831, at the end of seven years of bondage, she recovered her independence, and, coming to Paris destitute of means, she essayed to gain a living by painting in miniature on snuff-boxes and cigar-cases of Spo dish blue enamel. This failed, but her ambition roamed higher, and, notwithstanding the advice of Balzac, who rather contemptuously told her that women never made good authors, she set to work under the direction of M. Jules Sandeau, and published her first novel, "Rose et Blanche," which afterwards appeared "Indiana," which established her reputation. She had issued both books under the pseudonym of George Sand, taking half the name of her patron, and from that time she adhered to the masculine *nom de plume*, which was appropriate enough at the period she adopted it, for she was in the habit then of wearing man's costume. It is difficult to convey an idea of the startling impression produced in Paris by the announcement that the writer of a work teeming with passion and aflame with rebelliousness against society was a young and comely person, whose natural mood was blithe, not to say jolly. George Sand was, indeed, a Frenchwoman to her finger-tips—mirthful, full of wit, prone by instinct to look at the pleasantest side of matters; and she must have looked drolly quaint when gravely dissenting on atheistical philosophy inculcated upon her by the different eminent men whom she honoured with her friendship. For George Sand to have passed for the incarnation of feminine independence, has done much to vindicate the theory that woman is incomplete without man. Her mind, so high in its range, is pliable as wax, and a man of genius has ever applied his ideas to it without imprinting them deep. For some years Alfred de Musset became Madame Sand's inspirer, and his influence produced works, the Byronic tone and mortality whereof can be best summed up in the four lines penned to satirize the hyper-melancholic effusions of the romantic era:

> Quel plaisir de tordre
> Mes bras amoureux
> Et puis de mourir
> En hurlant tous deux!

After Musset, Michael de Bourges, the great Republican orator, then Lamennais, and finally Pierro Leroux, the materialist, took possession of Madame George Sand's mind; and according to religious critics the influence of each of these distinguished men marks a downward step in the authoress's literary career. We do not think this Musset's influence begat in her ideas which, disseminated among the public under the form of most attractive narratives, written in faultless style, were rank poison. The other thinkers tutored her in the doctrines of free thought, but her own good sense ripening with advancing years prevented her from ever advocating their theories with cynicism. It must also be remembered that she wrote for a public among whom free thought is the religion of most educated men, and it is extremely doubtful whether she has perverted a single earnest Christian from his faith. On the other hand her influence as an apostle of Republicanism and an advocate of popular education has been immense. Of late years she has reproduced in her books two invariable types—a strong-minded, highly educated, and very loveable girl, and an equally strong-minded hero, generally a peasant *self-taught*, but with all the instincts and manners of a gentleman and ardently progressive. They are not types true to life, but the authoress's inference is that they might be made so if women were reared to be something better than dolls, and if Government and clergy were not unanimous in wishing to keep the peasantry in ignorance. A world peopled with such intelligent young ladies and such thoughtful, studious, and manly rustics as Madame George Sand's would be a better world; and we may add that if all *enfants de Chambres* could take pattern by the domestic who is supposed to relate the story of "Flamaranda," now publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, it would be a good thing for persons whose means allow them to keep men servants. After all, there is no reason why Frenchmen should not gradually improve themselves up to the level of Madame Sand's ideal, for it is not an ideal cut of reach, nor does it by any means imply the repudiation of all religious beliefs. On the contrary, there has been since Pierre Leroux's death a marked softening in the great authoress's tone in dealing with religious subjects, and as the genius of women, for ever wavers between extremes in the matter of faith, we should not be surprised if the authoress of "Lelia" some day issued a work recalling that period of saintly fervour in the convent of the Augustines now fifty-five years ago!

PHILOSOPHY OF THE SKATING RINK.

(Saturday Review.)

It is not a new remark that the nations, character may be studied in its amusements. It may reasonably be assumed that national sport involves an unbending from that attitude of forced reserve in which people have ordinarily to remain, and so presents to view the pure spontaneous impulses of their common character. It is certain that national peculiarities do somehow betray themselves in the amusements preferred in different countries. Who can fail to see, for instance, a tinge of the melancholy of the Northern temperament in the characteristic sports of our own country? That we are apt to take our pleasures sadly applies not only to the rude sports of the vulgar, but also to the most fashionable of pastimes. What for example, could be a more dull and joyless kind of sport, at least to a spectator, than pigeon-shooting? The scene resembles rather some gloomy ceremony which has to be got through as quickly as possible with the least amount of fatigue than a play of spontaneous activity flowing from a sense of mirth and jollity. Or, again, to select a quite different species of pastime, what uninitiated person watching a football match with its hot earnestness of purpose, its rude shocks, and its exhausting labours, would imagine it to be a pure diversion? We cannot help thinking, indeed, that the most cheerless pessimist theories of life with which we are from time to time favoured must have been formed after a repeated contemplation of popular amusements; and this hypothesis seems to be supported by the fact that the extreme forms of such theories have sprung up mainly, if not exclu-ively, among Northern nationalities.

The so-called "Skating Mania" of late years, we think, an admirable illustration of this relation of sport to national temperament. It seems to have gained considerable favour among certain classes of English society, and, if not English in its origin, (we believe it is the offspring of Transatlantic ingenuity), it certainly bids fair to become a distinguishing English sport. We lately had an opportunity of observing this kind of amusement at a fashionable watering-place, and were much impressed with the happy adaptation of the occupation to our national tastes. The rink is a long room with well-planed boarded floor, and lit and ventilated by means of a glass roof. Over the boards careers a dense throng of persons of both sexes and of very various ages, wheeling themselves along on the four tiny broad rollers which do duty for the polished steel blade of the skate. This set up by these little American machines is something indescribably rough. It is perhaps roughly be likened to the whirr and clatter of the looms and machinery of a spinning factory. This element of noise gives to the sport one of its characteristic qualities. It is the only element of excitement in it, for, unlike skating on the ice, it is free from the conditions of enjoyable skating; but we must have the exercise in some shape, and with fine practical instinct we have hit on the rink as the best available substitute. The enthusiastic German would see in the sport the solution of the Hegelian problem. He would never be induced to accept such a spurious semblance of the romantic and delicious sport. If his climate too were to grow erratic and to rob him of his two months' skating season, he would fall back on *Entsagung*, and solace himself with an ideal image of the vanished delight. We, on the other hand, do manage to retain a certain quantum of the real original enjoyment, however small a fraction it may be. Thus, while the imaginative German reaches an ideal world which is closed to the robust and muscular Englishman of whom we are now speaking, this latter manages, by way of compensation, to squeeze a few additional drops of enjoyment out of the realities of life. We need not try to determine which of the two methods brings the larger amount of pure delight.

There is, indeed, one aspect of the rink which appears to suggest that our countrymen have a peculiarly acute and subtle feeling for the proper enjoyment of sport. This has been ingeniously defined by Mr. Herbert Spencer as a simulation of activities subserving the ends of life. He supposes that in the process of evolution faculties become developed beyond the range within which they subserve the functions of the organism, and that in this case the unemployed energies seek an artificial vent. Very frequently this discharge of redundant energy takes the form of a conscious imitation of the useful action. Thus, for example, one sees in little girl's devotion to dolls, and in boys' games of chase, an amusing mimicry of the serviceable actions of adult life. Now, if this be a correct definition of play, the occupation of the skating rink may be styled play *par excellence*, very far off and yet the second of sport. For the actions of the rink are twice removed from the serviceable actions of life. They are the semblance of the semblance of useful activities, the residue of the residue of superabundant vital energy. The ladies and gentlemen of faultless toilet who frequent the rink may indulge the pleasing reflection that, in seeking to reproduce artificially actions which themselves are playful and unnecessary, they are as far as possible removed from the pressure of natural conditions. Is it fanciful to imagine that a dim consciousness of this aspect of the exercise serves in a slight measure to render it so popular with that class of English society which prides itself on being under no necessity to labour for the necessaries of life? Whether this be so or not, the thoughtful looker-on can hardly fail to see the fitness of an occupation which aims solely at reproducing a mode of play to the predominant ideas of our luxurious classes.

We have said enough perhaps to help the attentive reader to determine whether this fashionable pastime reflects very much lustre on English sentiment or intelligence, and we have sufficiently hinted at the side light which it throws on the moral ideas and habits of life of its supporters. It would be easy to moralize on the subject, and to raise the practical inquiry whether people who find amusement in such seemingly barren toil might not be persuaded to take up with a mode of activity involving quite as much destruction of muscular tissue, which would bring in some appreciable amount of good to somebody. But we fear this kind of practical application is of little value in face of the obstinacy of fashionable taste, and we are well aware that we could not bring to bear on this side of the subject the eloquence which Mr. Ruskin would give to it.

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Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 do
Do do 24 do 6 do

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and realises Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in India.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON and On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

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MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation for first-class, and for Ladies there are separate Rooms and Table. The Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran

TERMS—MODERATE.

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BY
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Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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CONSUMERS
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OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

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ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness &c., carefully executed.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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